

## MAJOR DOWNING'S MESSAGE.

To the Representative of the People of the United States of North America, in Congress at Washington.

ROCKAWAY Sept 4th 1837.  
Near the wreck of the Two Pollies.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN.—I have been waitin for this day to come ever since the Pollies was run on shore by Captain Jumper so that I could lay the case right afore the hull people in one swing, for there is no way of gettin any matter well attended to that belongs to the people till their representatives all git together at Washington in Congress—I look upon you just as I would a barrel of cider biled down to a quart—for the hull barrel is in that quart and jest so the hull people are in you.

I suppose you all know that the Two Pollies is on shore and that owing to that condition she is in considerable peril—both masts are broken off and very leetle more than her hull is left. It is pretty well known how she got on this snarl—and the next thing is to see if some plan can't be fixed on to get her out on't. You have the power to do this and as every body knows and feels that there is not and never has been and never will be again any vessel afloat that can compare with the Two Pollies,—it is your duty to see that some means are taken to get her off shore. Every body who has been off to see the hull of this vessel says there aint nothin that floats that comes any way nigh her for beauty and strength—for tho' she has how been thumpin on the beach for a considerable spell—she is as sound and as strong from her keel to her deck timbers as ever she was—this is owin mainly to the manner she was first built—for you know—and if you don't know, I now tell you that she was built at the close of the last war and all the timbers in her was carefully taken from every State of the Union—and she was bilt by the nation—every State sendin a carpenter to see that every part of her was well put together—and every carpenter too brought timber from his own State to put on her—live oak—locust—pitch pine—cedar—and all kinds used in ship buildin and a completer job never was launched into the water. So long as she belong'd to the nation all went on well enuf she could do a coastin trade and a foreign trade she has ben round Capes and Pints of all names and natur—"Cape Horn," "Cape of Good Hope," "Cape Haterass," Pint "Look out," "Pint Judith," and "Pint no Pint,"—and every body at home or abroad that know'd any thing about sich craft has been hearn to say there warn't sich a vessel in all creation. Well it turned out in an evil day, that "The Government" haul'd down the nation flag and said it warn't accordin to the constitution to own sich a vessel and that States only shold own and sail'em.

No sooner said than done all the States turned to and built in a hurry a hull batch of vessels pretty much after the fashion of Mr. Jefferson's gun boats but "old Pennsylvania," a knowin old critter and well knowin what the "Two Pollies" was composed on struck in and bought and hoisted her flag on the "Two Pollies." She knew as things was goin if all hands went on shore the "Two Pollies" would stand the best chance of gettin off with least damage—and as things now stand I don't see but she was about right—for the "Two Pollies" is as sound now as ever she was and only wants liftin over the sand bank behind her and once a-

float will be as good as ever she was.

The business now is—how shall she be lifted off? On this point there is a good many opinions. Some say she ought to wait and take the chances for high tides and low trade and go off with all the rest—and that if Congress makes any appropriation it ought to be sifted round among all the vessels now ashore—but this is pritty much like the condition I once tell'd on about the waggons in the mud. Now my notion is we had best try an "experiment" with one—git her if we can—and then with her aid try to git the rest—for there aint power in all creation to lift them all together. I have great likin I must say for the "Two Pollies," I know what she is built on—for tho' she has changed flag she aint changed owners and her keel and knees and plank and floor timbers—they are all the same—and she is worth savin for the good she has done and can do yet.

And this is my plan—Congress owns a considerable pile of empty hogsheds lying round at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn—All I want is to have the use of a few on 'em for a spell—it wont cost the country a dollar—for them empty casks ain't worth nothing till a pinch or a war of some sich kind of thing comes—and I promise to return them all afore they are wanted for other work.

Some on you say that empty casks sound two much like credit—and you wont let 'em be used, unless they are filled with stones or iron or gold or sand or silver or water or something that sounds solid or metallic—but all I've got to say about it is—that kind of work wont lift any thing off shore—give me the use of the empty casks to do the liftin and call it credit or what you will I'll promise to git the Two Pollies afloat with 'em—and then you may fill 'em up as you ylease—but if you want to push the Two Pollies deeper in the sand you can do so by rolling on top on her your casks fill'd with heavy metal of iron or gold or sornes or silver for in any liftin work one is about as bad as tother, and the heaviest is the worst.

I don't mean "to commit" myself and say that I go for empty casks before full ones for all kind of work—that ain't my notion at all—but I say when a vessel is on shore and you want to lift her off empty casks are better than full ones—and when you git her off, then to and fill up your empty casks for ballast, and keep 'em so.

If your honorable body then will jest pass a resolution and say, "that the owners of the Two Pollies shall have the use of a few empty casks mark'd 'U. S.' on condition that the same be used to git said vessel off shore—and on condition too that the said Two Pollies will engage to drag of shore all the other craft (worth savin,) and returning said empty casks uninjured"—then I can only say you will see along shore about as brisk a time as you ever see'd in your born days. If any on you are afraid "to take the responsibility," you can turn the hull scrape on't on to me. The time is come when you must do something and the plan I propose is sound and won't cost nothin—not half as much at any rate as it will to pay your expenses in makin long speeches about it.

Every thing is aground. The "Two Pollies"—The Treasury—and "the industry of the country"—the hull scrap is in the mud—jest where I expected we should be and as I tell'd you three years ago—but I dont want to say nothin more about it. Some folks I know want me to shar-

pen my axe and slar round and chop up folks—but that aint my notion—I am willing to say you all went for the best—but you made a great mistake. and the best of folks make mistakes sometimes and the only difference betwixt good folks and bad folks is—that good folks as soon as they see their mistake turn to and mend it—whilst bad folks try to brow beat and threaten and bully and git out of it that way—but this won't do.

The upshot of the matter is—the Country is in trouble industry which is its stand by is at a stand still—and no one but office holder git any thing to live by and they are paid out of the earnings of the people—every thing depends on the industry of the people—if you check or abstract that every thing must go to smash and in a little time the people won't be able to pay you your expenses in goin to Washington to make laws for 'm. You will bring their noses to the grindstone—and I am one of em my nose I spose will ground too but I'm hopin you'll let me grind my axe also. on the same stone and if only I can keep one as sharp as together, I won't have the worst on't now I tell you.

Your fellow citizen.

J. DOWNING, Major.

Downingville Militia 2d Brir

Joseph H. Kilpatrick.  
ATTORNEY at LAW.

WILL attend the Courts of Tippah, Tishomingo, Pontotoc and Marshall. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to, his office is in Ripley.  
Augt. 17, 1837. 3-6m

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Ripley Miss., if not taken out before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams Hardin S.         | 3 McKee Archibald     |
| Burns John              | Neighbors E. Miss     |
| Bogard A. E.            | Neoland Thomas        |
| Brown John              | 2 Owens Daniel or C.  |
| Baker Stephen P.        | Pöster                |
| Brooks Reuben T.        | Owens Daniel          |
| Balenger John           | Portice James P.      |
| Bruce Joel              | Purkins Washington S. |
| Blythe Joseph or Samuel | Park James            |
| Brown George            | Page Benj. or William |
| Burns John F.           | 2 Read Mitchel        |
| Bowrs George            | Rogers George         |
| Bailey Thomas           | Roden Levi            |
| Chiodress Jane J.       | Reece Farm            |
| Campbell John           | Rutledge James W. or  |
| Coulson James           | Wm. Moody             |
| Curtis John             | Read John             |
| Duncan W. D. Col.       | Rutledge James W.     |
| Dean Robt. P.           | Steward Luke          |
| Elliott Will W. B.      | Stark Louisa C. Miss  |
| Goodwin J. K.           | Southern Asa          |
| Goodwin Catherine Mrs.  | Stewart William       |
| Gossett William         | Stone John            |
| Green William           | 2 Turney John         |
| Gibson William          | Trigg Hardin          |
| Gray H. W.              | Thompson John         |
| Gatlin Stephen          | Ticer James           |
| Glaze John H. Col.      | Tinke John            |
| Henderson William       | Wilson W. H           |
| Hutson R. D.            | Wright Augustus       |
| Kelly John R.           | Wilson Samuel         |
| Kenedy William          | Warren H.             |
| Lyons Pilate            | Williams R. S.        |
| Langly Joel or Voah     | Warren B. W. M. M.    |
| Mitchell M. H.          | Williams John         |
| Monroe Malcome          | Whitton Nicholas C.   |
| Mullin Thomas           | William Thomas        |
| Martindale Thos. & Mary | Williams Isaac        |
| M'Donald John           | Williams C W;         |
| May William             | Williams Alexander    |
| M'Cathern James         | Were John A.          |
| May David               | Walker Harriette      |
| M'Alister John          | Williamson Richmond   |
| Meeks Nathaniel         |                       |

SAMUEL M'NEAL, P. M.  
Ripley Oct. 2, 1837. 9-3w

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a New and SPLENDID STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of the latest style and pattern; comprising all the articles usually kept in western Dry Goods Stores. Their Store is on the South west corner of the Public Square, where they would be pleased to see their friends, and all those who wish to buy goods. As they are resolved to sell low for cash, or on the usual time to punctual men, it will at all times give us pleasure to show our Goods. To look will cost nothing—please give us a call.

ROGERS & YOUNG,  
Ripley, Miss., June 26, 1837. 2-4f

## Prospectus

OF

BESANCON'S ANNUAL REGISTER.

OF THE STATE OF MISS. FOR 1838.

TO contain an Annual Almanack, calculated for the meridian of Natchez; Sketches of the early History of the State; the State Constitution; the names of all County and State Officers; Incorporated Banks, with their official boards, capital; &c.; Population of the counties and towns, with their distances from Jackson; Public Buildings, Churches, Hotels, Stores and Manufactories of the principal or county towns; Incorporated Railroad Companies, with their official board, amount of stock, and the localities of their railroads, whether commenced or in contemplation; List of Colleges, Academies and Seminaries, with the date of their incorporation, annual incomes, names of President, Professors, or Principals, and number of students or principals; Names of the Election Precincts, Post Offices, Rivers, Creeks, Lakes, Bayous; Descriptions of natural or Artificial Curiosities; List of Churches of various denominations, with the names of the Clergymen and the number of members belonging to each; Table of the products of Cotton in various years; a corrected Orthography of the Indian names of Counties, Towns and Rivers in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Cessions, with a mass of valuable Statistics relating to the soil, agriculture, resources and productions of the new counties, as well as the State at large. To which will be added, a complete sectional Map of the State, showing the divisions, course of streams, and location of county seats in the new counties.

The necessity of an annual volume like this, as a book of reference to every citizen engaged in business, as well as to travellers and speculators will be apparent to all. It is needed to develop the resources of the State; to give useful information to the emigrant, and to embody, in an accessible compass, such valuable statistics as can be obtained from no other source.

Laying aside the considerations of utility, the feeling of State pride would be a sufficient motive to sustain a publication so well calculated to show at view, the population, agricultural wealth, and almost boundless resources of the State. The annual publication of the Register (the continuance of which depends upon the patronage that it receives) will give the publisher ample opportunity to keep up with the improvements of the State and make his volumes the annual records of the advance of society in mercantile pursuits, in the in education, and all that embellishes life.

The publisher has been at the expense of securing an agent into every county in the State to obtain accurate statistics on which he could rely. He has also made arrangements to have the State map for the Register engraved by a distinguished artist in an eastern city. He has only to look a generous public for reimbursement of these heavy expenses, and for sufficient patronage to make it an object to continue the publication in future but, at the same time, he would scorn to ask in favor that may not be fully earned by the intrinsic merit and value of the Register.

He commends his enterprise to all classes of fellow citizens, to Judges, County Clerks, Registers, and State officers who may have valuable information for such a compilation, and whose interest it may be to communicate the same for publication.

All matter for compilation which those who are desirous of forwarding the enterprise may furnish should be transmitted previous to the first day of November next.

The Register will be printed with new type, fine paper in the duodecimo form, with more than two hundred pages—to be bound like the American Almanac, and other annuals of the class.

The price of the Register, including the sectional Map of the State, to subscribers, will be Five DOLLARS, payable on delivery of the volume. Large discounts will be made to agents who become responsible for a number of volumes, or who purchase it to sell again.

A limited number of advertising pages will be appended to the Register for the advantage of friends who may desire their advertisements to penetrate every part of the State. Terms of advertising, One Dollar a line.

All orders for the work, and all communications containing special information to be incorporated in the Register, may be addressed to the compiler and publisher.

L. A. BESANCON.

Free Trader Office Natchez.

H. D. Newcomb & Co.

WHOLE SALE DEALERS

IN

LIQUORS, WINES AND GROCERIES.

WALL STREET.

Louisville, Ky.

THE RIPLEY TRANSCRIPT.

Published every Thursday Morning, by

JAMES B. WALKER, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS.—Per year, paid in advance, \$4

Paid within six months, 4

If delayed until the end of the year, 5

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, will be considered a re-engagement.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the editor.

Letters addressed to the editor, to ensure attention, must be post paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at one dollar for every twelve lines or less, for the first insertion, fifty cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements not marked on them number of insertions, will be continued until paid and charged accordingly.